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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 9, 1910.

MISSIONARY WORK.

We have before us an article in the Nebraska State Journal, of March 3, in which the writer takes a very pessimistic view of the results obtained by missionary efforts in the non-Christian world. He tells us what a Christian from Mars would find, were he to investigate our earthly religious conditions, and says:

"He would find, nevertheless, Christian men and women assiduously engaged in collecting money in an endeavor to convert the heathens to Christianity, and apparently sincere in their belief that they may accomplish it; when, as a matter of fact and figures all the different farring Christian sects together do not in heathen lands make more than the hundred thousand real converts to Christianity each year, while each year the heathen population increases several millions. He might also ascertain that since the year 1850, after a century of the greatest missionary activity the world has known, the non-Christian population has almost doubled."

There is more in the same strain. And the writer is but expressing a view that is held by many.

But there is another side to that question. With the dawn of the nineteenth century numerous organizations were formed for the propagation of the Christian faith, and at present these organizations are embracing the entire world. As a result of their labors entire districts have been given the blessing of civilization. The Sandwich Islands have become civilized. The Fiji Islands have been rescued from idolatry and cannibalism. Madagascar, where the history of the martyrs of the Apostolic churches was repeated almost in our own day, has become free. There is hardly a language on earth in which the praise of the Redeemer is not sung today by some happy children of the Eternal Father. And the civilizing influences of schools, books and newspapers, telegraph, railroads, and a thousand other institutions that have grown up under the protecting shelter of the cross, have made a new world in the brief period of a single century. So rapid are the changes that fear has been expressed that multitudes of the non-Christian world will abandon their old systems of belief before they have learned anything better, and that would certainly be a calamity. As some one has expressed it, "More terrible to these nations than the breaking of northern dikes, when Netherlands lies locked in sleep, would be the engulfing of moral death sure to overwhelm from the outflow of their own depraved and benighted souls and Christless contact with an outlying world."

Christian missionary effort has, by no means, been useless, as the writer in the Nebraska State Journal seems to imagine. It is a deplorable truth that the so-called Christian countries do not exemplify the teachings of the Master in the management of their national and international affairs. We are expending more than sixty cents of every dollar of national taxation in preparing for war, and considering the availability of spending eighteen million dollars upon a single battleship. The principal Christian nations of the world are armed to the teeth and constantly increasing, at great neglect of their paupers, the number and power of their deadly weapons for fear of attack from Christian neighbors. Christian England, at the mouth of cannon and the point of the bayonet, forced the opium trade upon protesting heathen China; and in every heathen land we see the flag of the Christian missionary followed by bullets, bayonets, rum, and beer.

All this is, we regret to say, true. It cannot be denied that there must be some radical change at home before Christian missionaries can meet their intelligent opponents in Turkey, Persia, China, Japan, Siam, and elsewhere, with clear consciences. It is true that we need missionary work at home to bring harmony between confession and practice. But while all this is true, it must also be admitted that a beginning has been made of the preparations that must precede the coming of the Son of Man, and the turning over to Him of the kingdom, and the power, and dominion, and glory, for ever.

SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

Success Magazine for March takes exception to the statement made by the Postmaster-general, that the actual loss growing out of the transmission of second-class mail matter at one cent a pound amounts to about \$64,000,000 a year, and that "the average cost of the transportation of this matter is more than nine cents a pound." Shows that the express companies, though never accused of patriotism, are deliberately, quietly, persistently underbidding the government in the carriage of an enormous amount of money letters, packages, printed matter, periodicals and newspapers which the government ought to be able to transport and deliver at a far less cost than express companies can do. And the natural conclusion is that if the department is the loser by the second class business it is not owing to the actual cost entailed by that business but by mismanagement somewhere.

This conclusion appears to be absolutely correct, particularly when viewed in the light which the figures for Canada shed upon the subject. In the Dominion the postage rate is only a quarter of a cent a pound, and second-class matter goes free within a

radius of forty miles. Yet, the surplus for the postal service last year was \$250,790. If Canada can profitably carry second-class matter at a quarter of a cent a pound, there is no reason why the same kind of matter should not be carried at a profit, in this country, at one cent a pound.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

There is a gathering of Christian laymen in this city, interested in missions, and a morning paper, faithful to its peculiar mission, is trying to impress upon them that the church has not kept its pledges regarding plural marriage. The paper must know that its position on this question is utterly absurd, but it continues, for purposes of its own, to play the farce of fighting an institution of the past that does no longer exist in Utah.

On Tuesday morning the assertion was again made that "at the April conference of 1907, the Church officially, upon official motion of the first presidency, confessed that the pledges made in the manifesto had been broken, in that there had been new infractions of the law and the Church document issued in 1890."

This is nothing less than an audacious misstatement of the fact. The statement adopted at the April conference, 1907, as an Address to the World, conveys the very opposite meaning. We quote the paragraphs relating to this matter, in extenso, in order that the reader may judge for himself as to whether the anti-Mormon sheet told the truth. This is from that Address:

"The 'Mormon' people have bowed in respectful submission to the law enacted against plural marriage. While it is true, that for many years they contested the constitutionality of the law of Congress, and during that time acted in harmony with their religious convictions in upholding by practice, as well as by spoken and written word, a principle committed from God, still, when every means of constitutional defense had been exhausted, the Church abandoned the controversy and announced its intention to be obedient to the laws of the United States. Consequently, when statehood for Utah became a possibility, on the condition that her constitution provide, by ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that plural marriages should be forever prohibited, the 'Mormon' people accepted the condition by voting for the adoption of the constitution. From that time until now, THE CHURCH HAS BEEN TRUE TO ITS PLEDGE respecting the abandonment of the practice of plural marriage. If it be urged that there have been instances of the violation of the anti-plurality laws, and that some persons within the Church have sought to evade the rule adopted by her, prohibiting plural marriages, the plain answer is that in every state and nation there are individuals who violate the law in spite of all the vigilance that can be exercised; but it does not follow that the integrity of a community or a state is destroyed, because of such individual transgressions. All we ask is the same common-sense judgment to be exercised in relation to our community that is accorded to other communities. When all the circumstances are weighed, the wonder is, not that there have been sporadic cases of plural marriage, but that such cases have been so few. It should be remembered that a religious conviction existed among the people, holding this order of marriage to be divinely sanctioned. Little wonder then that there should appear, in a community as large as ours, and as sincere, a few over-zealous individuals who refuse to submit even to the action of the Church in such matters, or that these few should find others who sympathized with their views; the number, however, is small."

"Those who refer to 'Mormon polygamy' as a menace to the American home, or as a serious factor in American politics, make themselves ridiculous. So far as plural marriage is concerned, THE QUESTION IS SETTLED. The problem of polygamy living among our people is rapidly solving itself. It is a matter of record that in 1890, when the manifesto was issued, there were 2,451 plural families; in nine years this number had been reduced to 1,543. Four years later the number was 897; and many of these have since passed away."

This is the document the paper refers to for proof that "the church has not kept its pledges made in the Woodruff manifesto." As will be seen, the very contrary is here asserted. It is freely admitted in the Address quoted that there may have been sporadic infractions of the law, but the great fact that the Church has kept the pledges made in the Manifesto is made as emphatic as language can make it. And that is the truth.

CRIME INCREASING.

The January number of The World Today contains an article on the growth of crime in the United States, that is worthy of the thoughtful consideration of every citizen.

The author shows that ten thousand persons are murdered in this country every year—shot, strangled, poisoned, stabbed, or beaten with a club or a sand-bag, and that of the murderers, only two in every hundred are punished. The remaining ninety-eight escape absolutely free! In many of the states, he claims, the proportion of convictions is only half as great. In Georgia, for instance, only one murderer in every hundred is punished. In a recent census of American crime, digesting the nation as a whole, the statement was made that in only 1.3 per cent of our homicides do we secure a conviction.

By way of comparison, the writer says that Chicago averages 118 murders in a year while in the same space of time Paris records only 15 murders, and London, four times the size of Chicago, has only twenty. Georgia—a typical example of the average American state—records forty-five homicides a year—more than the whole British Empire! More people are murdered in this country in a year than are killed on the railroads. In three years, the victims of our murder cases total more than the losses of the British army in the Boer war. And the rate is constantly increasing. There are four and a half times as many murders for every million of our population today as there were twenty years ago!

The cost to the people of this lawlessness is enormous. Crime, in various forms, is exploited as a business, and it is said to cost not less than \$5,500,000 a day. The writer in The World Today claims that there are 250,000 persons engaged in the pursuit of crime as a regular business, and the law never touches them. Pickpockets, he says, are thoroughly organized; they retain the permanent services of criminal lawyers to look after their interests, and there is a certain wealthy resident of New York who owes his income to the fees of prominent crim-

inals, who pay him to travel up and down the country as a "fixer" between them and the police."

Such conditions are indeed awful. They simply indicate that the time has come when the forces of evil have taken advantage of the liberty guaranteed by the laws of the country and made it a cloak for crime. They give warning that unless the evil is eradicated it will grow until the most glorious government ever constructed among men will fall into a heap of ruins.

In the article quoted it is pointed out that some of those engaged on the police force of many of our cities are the allies of the criminal element. There has been some talk lately of graft in our own police department. In New York, it is claimed, the toll collected used to amount to \$10,000,000 a month. General Blinham, so we are told, estimated that fifteen per cent of the members of the New York police force are deliberately dishonest, and that it was practically impossible to separate the guilty from the innocent. In Buffalo one of the guardians of law and order used to be interested in one of the most notorious resorts in the city, and, according to the authority quoted, he had obtained a fortune from that source.

It is but too evident that something is wrong somewhere. It is high time that the American people wake up to a condition that threatens the very life of the Republic. Possibly it will be necessary to divorce the police force from politics altogether, to enable it to do its duty to the people.

The lay of the laymen is heard in the land.

The hat pin is more dangerous than the pen or sword.

What is needed today is a combination in restraint of high prices.

Weather conditions affect a layman sooner and longer than any one else.

Philander C. Knox, Jr.'s runaway marriage is the natural consequence of philandering.

The sympathetic strikers in Philadelphia are so few that they are really in need of sympathy.

The United States legation at Bogota has been stoned by a mob of rioters. Give those rioters Hall Columbia.

Senator Bankhead of Alabama says that the development of water power is an infant industry. Most decidedly.

Mae C. Wood announces that she will claim recognition as the widow of late Thomas C. Platt. Will the lady wear weeds?

"When plumbers fall out, honest men may get their dues," says the

Oregonian. But plumbers never fall out to that extent.

A New York professor says that President Taft's greatest need is a press agent. His predecessor found no need of one.

Forty-eight years ago yesterday night the Salt Lake theater was opened to the public. It was "The Pride of the Market" then.

Giving his opinion of Mr. Clifford Pinchot, Andrew Carnegie says, "He is inclined to walk so straight sometimes as to lean over backwards." Not an inept comment from a competent observer.

Mrs. Kendal, the English actress, now retired, says that her father conditioned her acceptance of Mr. Kendal as husband by the provision that they should always act together on the stage. If the husband and wife would always act together there would be much less misbehavior on the stage.

Representative Sisson of Mississippi has introduced a resolution in the House declaring the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution null and void, and directing the attorney-general to submit the question to the United States supreme court. To be thorough, Representative Sisson should introduce a resolution declaring the Constitution unconstitutional and the days of the Civil war dies now.

"The growing tendency of many of the retail liquor dealers of Salt Lake City to violate the Sunday closing law, and the apparent inability of the police department to effectively enforce that law, was never so manifest as last Sunday," says the organ of the "American" administration. If the mayor wants the saloons closed on Sundays all he has to do is to direct the chief of police to see that they are closed. The inability of the police department effectively to enforce the Sunday closing law is only "apparent," as the Tribune says, and not real.

Commander Peary has declined to submit his proofs that he discovered the north pole to the sub-committee of the House naval committee. The reason assigned is that his contract with his publishers forbids him making them public. In the circumstances he cannot complain if Congress does not bestow any honors upon him. It is true that the National Geographic society passed upon his proofs and pronounced in favor of them, but there is a general opinion that something more than this should be done to establish his claim beyond all possibility of cavil or doubt. The truth is that the Commander's refusal to submit his proofs is based on wholly commercial reasons, which do not usually actuate a really scientific man.

HESTER'S LUCKY STRIKE.

New York Tribune.
The old saying that there is "nothing new under the sun" received another boost last week, when a man took out an insurance policy for \$30,000 with Lloyd's, guaranteeing that the sun would shine at a certain time on a certain day. The house or of some policy "a bad risk," in insurance parlance, for a steady drizzle fell throughout the time specified in the policy, and the insurance people will have to pay over the next sum of \$30,000. The enterprising individual who paid his premium on the "weather policy" was "Sid Hester, prizefighter promoter, of San Francisco, who managed the fight for the lightweight championship among the pugilists when 'Stalling' Nelson was defeated by 'Ad' Wolcott. Hester was worried last rain on that day should keep down the attendance in the open air arena where the fight was to be. He was doubly fortunate, as the rain did not affect the attendance and he won on the policy."

AGUINALDO TODAY.

Washington Post, Brooklyn Eagle.
Aguinaldo is living the life of a country gentleman on a small estate just outside of Cavite. He takes no part whatever in the politics of his country. From the moment of his capture Aguinaldo took the position that it would be improper for him to express any opinion whatsoever regarding the rule of his country by Americans. So far as he is known he has not commented in any way, either favorably or adversely, upon the administration of the white man. "For a couple of years," said Manuel L. Quezon, the Philippine commissioner to Congress, "I lived with Aguinaldo in his home. We were on the most intimate terms. Remarkable as it may seem, I have never heard him make any comment whatever about the change in the government of the island. No one has been able to trap him into any kind of an admission. If he is asked whether he thinks conditions in the islands have improved under the administration of the American, he will reply: 'I am very busy with my farming.' Whether he approves or condemns the new order of things nobody knows. Still he seems to be contented. Once or twice a year he is invited to dine with the governor. He always accepts these invitations and seems to enjoy himself. He maintains an air of dignity and composure at all times and has the respect of every one."

MAKE BRIBERY UNSAFE.

Rome Sentinel.
It is bad enough for legislators who accept of court bribes, but when those who are counted respectable business men look upon it as part of their business to pander to such, it is much worse. If there is bribery there must be at least two scoundrels, the one who pays, as well as the one who receives. The best thing that can happen at Albany is such an exposure as will break up any of this sort of combination that exists and will make it unattractive, financially as well as otherwise, in the future to either side, for there are like to continue to be men who will offer to receive bribes if they think it is profitable and safe. To make it appear as neither would do much to permanently improve conditions.

JUST FOR FUN

In Keeping.
St. Louis Star.
Medium—The spirits won't rap unless you write out your request on paper. Patron—Any special kind of paper? Medium—Certainly. Wrapping paper.
Asking for It.
Comic Cuts.
Teacher—Jimmie, correct this sentence. "Our teacher am in sight."
Jimmie—"Our teacher am a sight!"
House Party Time.
"Do you believe in fate?" he asked, as he snuggled closer.
"Well," answered the girl, "I believe that what's going to happen will happen."—Cornell Widow.
His Status.
"Well, my little man," inquired a visitor pleasantly, "who are you?"
"I'm the baby's brother!" was the ingenious reply.—Truth Seeker.
The Only One Who Can.
Mrs. Nagg—Who was it that said, "I thank God I am not an other man?"
Mr. Nagg—Some bachelor.—Lippincott's.
Provided For.
Dying Plumber (to son)—You'll find I ain't bin able to leave you much money, Bill, it's all got to go to yer mother and sisters. But I've bequeathed you that there job at Mug's we've bin at such a time. Don't worry over it, Bill, and I'll always keep you out of want, anyway.—Tit-Bits.
An Appreciated Distraction.
"So you think the automobile has made life more pleasant?"
"It has for me," answered the comfortable citizen. "I drive a fast horse and my son rides a bicycle. The automobile has taken the minds of the police off both of us."—Washington Star.
A Better Guess.
"My husband was out late last night, and this morning I found a couple of acen in his pocket. I dare say he's been losing at poker."
"Don't condemn him without a hearing. If he carries around acen he probably won't."—Pittsburg Post.

Z.C.M.I.

Spring Hosiery Specials

Ladies' black cotton hose, full fashioned foot and seamless. A regular 35c value, special, a pair **25c**

Ladies' black cotton hose, warranted fast black. A regular 25c value, special, a pair **15c**

Children's black cotton hose, a fine ribbed, lisle finish. A regular 35c value, special, a pair **25c**

Misses' mercerized silk hose, a fine ribbed hose, with a fine lustre, seamless. A regular 35c hose, special, a pair **25c**

Boys' and girls' heavy hose, a fine ribbed dressy hose, very durable, seamless, fast black. Special, a pair **25c**

Boys' and girls' Bear Brand, black cotton hose, fine ribbed and heavy. Just the thing for school wear. A regular 25c value, special, a pair **15c**

Children's Rompers, in all styles, colors and prices from **35c up to \$1.50**

Children's blue overalls, trimmed with red, a pair **50c**

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A drama of the ATZROSA PARKER, showing the material side of the craft advanced to the last limit of realism.

134 People, Cowboys, Indians, 26 Horses.
Prices—5c to \$1.50. No telephone orders received.

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Every Evening at 8:15.

EIGHT GEISHA GIRLS.
Brown, Harris and Brown.
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Mme. Panita. Jimmie Lucas.
Douglas and Douglas.

Matinee Prices—5c, 50c, 75c.
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Present

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Evening performance, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00.
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THEODORE LORCH, CECIL FAY
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Thursday, Friday, Saturday Matinee and night. These Lorch will present the celebrated play, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."
Prices—10c, 25c, 50c, 75c. All seats reserved.

Next Attraction: A great spectacular production of "The Ensign," 35 people.

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Willard Mack, Maude Leone and Associate Players Present

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Evening Prices—10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.
Matinee—50c, 75c.

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Admission, 10c; Children, 5c.
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